make good his promise in his opening of showing that J. Morgan Smith bought the pistol, and that evidence had not been submitted to show that the principles killed against his client.

showing that J. Morgan Smith bought the pistol, and that evidence had not been submitted to show that the prisoner killed Young.

In answering this argument, Mr. Rand said, that the manner in which Young had been killed was in itself enough to submit the case to the jury. It was a question, he said, of whether the man or the woman fired the pistol.

"I did not state that I would prove that J. Morgan Smith bought the pistol," Mr. Rand said. "I knew what Hyman Stern would testify to when I put him on the stand. But I don't believe that there is a person within the hearing of my voice who doubts that J. Morgan Smith bought that pistol, and I am far from yielding that branch of the case. Either this defendant or her paramour bought that pistol, and it is a question for the jury to decide."

Recorder Goff denied the motion without any comment. Then Mr. Levy asked for an adjournment until Monday morning. Mr. Rand wanted it stipulated that it was in her handwriting. The letter was dated Washington, D. C., and was addressed to W. A. Adams, St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal. In part it said:

MRS. SMITH'S LETTER TO "ADAMS."

DEAR GEP: Why do I argue? Isn't it

question for the jury to decide."

Hecorder Goff denied the motion without any comment. Then Mr. Levy asked for an adjournment until Monday morning. Mr. Rand wanted it stipulated whether or not Mr. Levy intended making a defens.

DECIDE TO MAKE NO DEFENSE.

Mr. Levy begged for time until the Recorder announced that if he didn't make a decision at once, he would hold court to-day. Mr. Levy said that it was his Sunday, but that didn't move the Recorder, who finally suggested that the prisoner's counsel get together for an hour and dewho maily suggested that the prisoner's counsel get together for an hour and de-cide. The Recorder adjourned court and Messrs. Levy, Unger, O'Reilly, Rand and Garvan moved over to the corner in the

Finally the three lawyers for the defemse went over to the Tombs, where they had a ten minutes conference with Nan Patterson, her father, J. Randolph Patterson; Mrs. Julia Smith and J. Morgan Smith. At the end of the conference, Mr. Levy announced that no defense would be made, and that he would begin summing up at and that he would begin summing up at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning. Nan Patterson said:
"I feel that as to the outcome it is rosy.

"I feel that as to the outcome it is rosy.
My sister did nothing and would do nothing to hurt me."

"There is no need of making a defense, said Mr. Levy, "no case has been made out against my dient."

When Mrs. Smith took the stand at the When Mrs. Smith took tre stand at the opening of yesterday's session, she was Mr. Rand's witness, but before the day was over, Mr. Levy had made her his and this gave Mr. Rand a chance to cross-examine her. As a result, the testimony which was considered damaging to the chorus girl out in.

Mr. Rand first asked Mrs. Smith if after Mr. Rand first asked Mrs. Smith if after the visit of Leslie Coggins, who got the "cry baby" letter from the prisoner, she didn't say something to her sister about what Coggins-said. Mrs. Smith denied that she had. Mrs. Smith repeated that her sister didn't believe Coggins was telling the truth. "And that was the reason your sister was so wild on the night of May 3?" said Mr. Rand.

"There were two causes," the witness replied, "she was disappointed at the post-

plied, "she was disappointed at the post-ponement of the marriage, and because Coggins had misrepresented Mr. Young."
"Did Nan say anytning about doing any-thing to herself or Mr. Young?"
"No. she did not."

"No, she did not."

"Did she say anything about what the consequence would be unless Young made good his marriage promise?" asked Mr. Rand. Mrs. Smith fidgeted and after a long pause answered. "No."

Mrs. Smith said that at no time did the defector any anything shout what the

defendant say anything about what the consequences to Young might be. Then Mr. Rand asked her about the "Dear Nunc" letter, and wanted to know if she had written to Nunc the total way her (Mrs. ten to Young that unless he saw her (Mrs Smith) she couldn't assume any responsi-

bility.
"That letter was written," said the witness. "in answer to my feelings after hearing what Mr. Coggins had said, and what my sister had said to me."

"Didn't you write that letter as the result of the state of feelings of what your aister had told you?"

of the state of feelings of what your size? had told you?"
Again Mrs. Smith parried the question, and Mr. Rand put it in this form:
"Did you write that letter, and did it represent your state of feeling as the result of your conversation with your sister?"
Mrs. Smith tried in every way to avoid Mrs. Smith tried in every way to avoid ving a definite answer. The Recorder giving a definite answer. The Recorder directed her to answer and she said. "As I

QUESTIONED ABOUT YOUNG'S LETTERS. Mr. Rand then asked her about the hun-ed-odd letters written by Young to Nanletters written by Young to Nan sent to Mr. Levy. These letters. Mrs. Smith testified, were taken from Nan Patterson's writing desk in Mrs. Smith's rooms at the St. Paul Hotel. After Mrs. Smith Cain testified that she had written the Dear Nunc" letter, Mr. Rand attempted Mrs. Smith was worried, and suddenly to have it introduced in evidence, but it

Levy's examination of the witness ing of June 3 she got up about 11 o'clock and with her husband went to the raceferry about 6:15 o'clock that night There had been an accident at the ferry, she said, and an ambulance was waiting. From the ferry she and her husband went to their apartments at the St. Paul Hotel. There got there about 7 o'clock.

BOUGHT NO PISTOL, MRS. SMITH SAYS. Did you visit any pawnshop on that "Did you purchase a pistol on that day?"

Did you visit Stern's pawnshop on that day?"
"No sir, we did not," said Mrs, Smith, very

About 8 o'clock that night, she continued. she and her husband went to Healy's restauane and her husband went to heat's restaurant. at Sixty-sixth street and Columbus avenue. Nan Patterson accompanied them. Before leaving the hotel Nan Patterson told the clerk that if a telephone message from Young came for her to say that she was at Healy's, but if any one else called to say that she was out.

The trio returned to the hotel about 8:30 clock and Nan Patterson was informed.

o'clock, and Nan Patterson was informed that Cæsar Young had called her up and that he had been told that she was at Healy's restaurant. Then J. Morgan Smith and the prisoner went to the restaurant. When they returned to the hotel they said that Young had telephoned to the restaurant and left word that if Miss Patterson called to tell her to stay at the St. Paul until be called her again. The telephone message from Young came about 11:30 clock, and Nan Patterson went out. This was all in Nan Patterson went out. This was all in corroboration of Nan Patterson's story of what happened on that night, When Nan Patterson returned to the St.

Paul Hotel between 3 and 4 o'clook the next morning, Mrs. Smith said that she was calm and normal, but didn't look particuly happy. She told me she had said good-by to

"She told me she had said good-by to Cassar Young," testified Mrs. Smith. She then told of Young telephoning the next morning, of her she got Nan Patterson out of bed, and of her sister leaving the hotel to meet Young. She said that as her sister was leaving the room she handed her her reticule which was open, displaying only a handkerchief. Mr. Levy then brought Mrs. Smith up to the time she saw her sister in the Coroner's office, and then stopped his examination. and then stopped his examination.

LEVY MARES MRS. SMITH HIS WITNESS. While he had been questioning her, he had been warned by the Recorder that he was seking about things that Mr. Rand had not gone into, and Mr. Levy said that he would acept her as his witness.

"Now, Mrs. Smith," said Mr. Rand, "have my been in possession of all this information.

"Now, Mrs. Smith," said Mr.Rand, "have you been in possession of all this information since last June?"

"Yes, sir, I have," she answered.

"Did you know that your sister was under indictment," Mr. Rand continued.

Mr. Levy's objection was sustained.
Then Mr. Rand asked if she knew about the mistrial and the last trial of her sister, and when they were coing on Shesian. and when they were going on. She said

Mrs. Smith refused to answer on the ground that it would tend to incriminate and degrade her. It was then that Mr. Rand offered her immunity on the conspiracy charge. When she had consulted with Mr. Limburger she continued to refuse to answer. to answer.
In explanation of the advice he had given his client, Mr. Limburger said that

Hotel, Montreal. In part it said:

MRS. SMITH'S LETTER TO "ADAMS."

DEAR GED: Why do I argue? Isn't it your safety I am thinking of? Isn't it better there than behind the bars? Aren't they after you now as much as ever?

My staying here at home was for the purpose of reducins our expenses to a minimum, thus relieving you of that at least. You are to stay under cover as much as possible until the trial. I don't know yet if they will use you as a witness or not. I should think they would have to, but in this case, I am not trusting my own judgment, but am simply acting under L. A U.'s orders, as you are.

Geing back to the other letter, Mr. Rand

Going back to the other letter, Mr. Rand "Is it your honest belief that to tell to whom S' in that letter refers would tend to degrade and incriminate you?" Mr. Levy fought against any answer, but the Recorder directed Mrs. Smith to

"No," she answered in a frightened way. "No," she answered in a frightened way.

Mr. Levy made a storm of objection.

He said the letter should not be referred to, as it was not in evidence. It was the only time in the session that Mrs. Smith had lost control of herself. She seemed puzzled and at a loss what to do, but while Mr. Levy was wrangling with Mr. Rand she recovered, and when Mr. Rand asked her the question again also waid.

"I was confused when I gave that answer."
After that when Mr. Rand asked her bout the letter she refused to answer.

Mrs. Smith said that she had heard that Stern was in Toronto, and Mr. Rand asked her if she knew that Stern was to follow her and her husband when they had been located. This question was ruled out. Mrs. Smith was tired out when recess was

taken. When she returned to the stand in the afternoon she was pale, but seemed much stronger. Mr. Rand again asked her if she knew about her sister's previous trial and she said she did. Mr. Rand wanted know where she was then, and she refused

to answer.
"Were you a witness at the last trial?"
asked Mr. Rand.
"No. sir. I was not." "Was your husband?"

PAWNTICKETS PUT IN EVIDENCE. It was at this point that Mr. Rand startled the defense with his evidence of the jewelry and pawntickets. He first asked Mrs. Smith if her husband was in debt prior to June, 1904, and if he had many creditors. The witness was not allowed to answer. "Get that bracelet," he said to one of his assistants. A plain gold bracelet was handed to him.
"Now, Mrs. Smith." he said, "Does this

bracelet belong to you?"
"Yes, sir, it does," she said."
"Thank you, very much," said Mr. Rand.

"I show you another bracelet, does that belong to you?"

"Yes, sir, it does."
"Did you buy them?"
"No, sir, they were a present; they were given to me by my mother."
"Have you seen them since June, 1904?"
"No, sir." Now, I show you two pawntickets. Are

they the tickets for the articles?"
"I cannot say," she answered.
"Will you deny that they are?"

"Do you know that these articles were pawned in Hyman Stern's pawnshop?" "I do not. I gave the jewelry to my husband." "Do you know if he pawned them in

Hyman Stern's pawnshop?"
"I do not know."
"All right," persisted Mr. Rand. "That's all I ask you, but don't you know that these are renewal tickets for articles pawned in Stern's pawnshop on June 3?"

Mrs. Smith was worried, and suddenly r. Rand asked her if she was in Toronto in 1903. Then he asked her this series of questions, all of which she refused to an-

a Toronto that you learned from a colective that Hyman Stern had been in Toronto?"

been in Toronto?"

"Did you leave Toronto because you and your husband did not want Hyman Stern to see you?"

"Isn't it true that you left Toronto after Hyman Stern had walked into a barber shop and your husband, J. Morgan Smith, walked out of the barber shop?"

Mrs. Smith then said that she had no reason to fear Hyman Stern and that there wasn't any reason why she should leave wasn't any reason why she should leave Toronto because Stern was there.

LEVY PUTS TICKETS IN EVIDENCE The pawntickets up to that time had only been marked for identification. Mr. Levy asked to see them, but Mr. Rand wouldn't let him. Thereupon Mr. Levy said he would consent to their being admitted as evidence if he was first allowed to look at them. Then after resding them, he offered them in evidence and Mr. Rand read them to the jury. One was for a ring pawned Oct. 5, 1904, for \$5; the other was for the bracelets which had been pawned. ring pawned Oct. 5, 1904, for \$5; the other was for the bracelets which had been pawned for \$3 on Oct. 20, 1904. The ticket for the ring was made out to "Mrs. Smith." The ticket for the bracelets was made out to "Mr. co Mrs. Smith," Mr. Rand said he couldn't tell which.

It is understood that the books of Hyman Stern's rawnshop will show that the ticket.

Stern's pawnshop will show that the tickets were renewal tickets for the articles which had been pawned about a year before. Mr. Rand informed the court that he wanted it understood that he made no claim that the articles had been pawned on the day before Young was shot.
"Now," said Mr. Levy, "if you are through with the witness. Mr. Rand, I would like to know it."

"I am through," said Mr. Rand "unless you want to introduce some more evidence."
"Thet's all," said Mr. Levy waving Mrs.
Smith. weak and tired off the stand. Then Mrs. Young was called, and Mr. Rand asked her if she had ever had any chil-

"GIRL BURGLAR" IN TOWN. Brought From Lakewood on a Charge of

Lareeny in New York. Edna Williams, who has been called the "girl burglar of New Jersey," was brought to this city last night from Lakewood by to this city last hight from Lakewood by Detective Sergeant Brennan. After the prisoner's pedigree was taken at Police Headquarters she was sent to the Mercer street station to spend the night. She will be arraigned in a police court to-day charged with the larceny of \$800 worth of jeweiry from the home of Mrs. Beatrice Dowell of 10 Gay street on March 4.

The Williams girl says she is only 22 years old, but she looks older. She is masculine in appearance and has a heavy ne in appearance and has a heavy coat of down on her upper lip.

Mayor's Expert Disagrees With Him John R. Freeman, a member of the special committee appointed by Mayor McClellan to consider the question of additional water supply for this city, does not agree with the Mayor that there are great possibilities for generating electric power in the watersheds which the city is seeking to acquire. In a letter to the Mayor Mr. Freeman urges that this question should not be allowed to interfere with the passage of the bills.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Laxative Bromo Quinine, the verid wide Cold Cure, removes the eguse. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove . No. - 449.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE DEAD.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY ON THE FEDERAL EXPRESS.

He Was on His Way Prom Boston to Washington and Was Found Unconscious in Berth as Train Was Passing Mott Baven Dies in Hospital in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Gen. Fitzbugh Lee, cavalry commander in the Confederate Army during the civil war, former Governor of Virginia, a Major-General of Volunteers in the war with Spain and now a retired Brigadier-General of the United States Army, died here to-night of apoplexy. He was stricken late last night while on a train from Boston, and on his arrival here this morning was removed to a hospital. He was attended on the train by Dr Richard C. Cabot of Boston, a fellow passenger, and by Dr. Schull of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Surgeon-General O'Reilly and Surgeons Kern, Edie and Mason of the army met Gen. Lee at the station to render any assistance needed, and after his removal to the hospital they pronounced his condition serious.

He recovered consciousness, however and at 1 o'clock this afternoon Major Edie issued a bulletin saying that he had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. His left side was affected by paralysis, but notwithstanding the apparently alarming condition, the physicians said that he had a chance for recovery. There was no great change in his symptoms until late this evening. At 11 o'clock the attending physicians

issued the following bulletin: "Gen. Lee has had a turn for the worse. Respiration is difficult and pulse is not as

He continued to sink until the end came

at 11 20.

Gen. Lee went to Boston to urge that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts erect a building at the Jamestown exposition. He is president of the exposition company He is president of the exposition company and has been working for the success of the project in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He left Boston last evening for Washington, where he was to be joined by Mrs. Lee, who is at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with her married daughter. She has been notified as has also her son George, an army officer, who is in San Francisco preparing to sail for the Philippines. Since becoming connected with the Jamestown exposition Gen. Lee has made his home in Norfolk. Surgeon-General O'Reilly went to the

nospital this afternoon and participated in he consultation of physicians over Gen. Lee's condition. Gen. Lee boarded the Federal express

Gen. Lee boarded the Federal express in Boston last evening. He passed the early part of the night apparently resting comfortably in his berth.

The train is due at Mott Haven at 4:10 o'clock A. M., and just as it arrived there other passengers near the General heard him groaning. The porter was called, and he discovered that Gen. Lee was unconscious. No stop was advisable at that place, but a telephone message was sent to a physician telephone message was sent to a physician in New York to meet the transport that carried the train around New York to Jersey City. The express was held for half an hour while stimulants were administered to the General.

The New York physician could not con-The New York physician could not con-

time with the train, so a telegram was sent to the general manager of the Pennsyl-vania Railroad in Philadelphia to have a hysician in readiness at Broad Street tation. Dr. Watson, assistant to the Pennsyl-

vania Railroad's medical examiner, was at the station. He promptly entered the car and the train then continued on to Washington.
Frank and generous, full of the strong Frank and generous, full of the strong hearty qualities which are associated with the most lovable type of American character, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, ever since the events of the Spanish war brought him prominently before the country at large, has been easily one of the most generally popular men in the United States.

He would have been seventy years of age if he had lived until the 19th of next November; but he was one of those men

November; but he was one of those men November; but he was one of those men people somehow refuse even to think of as anything else than young. His ardor and his vitality were seemingly as buoyant up to almost the very moment before he was stricken down as they were at any time during his long and intensely active career. His father, Gen. Robert E. Lee's brother, was very much the same type of man. He was a sailor, Sydney Smith Lee, of the United States Navy.

of the United States Navy.

He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1820, became a Lieutenant in 1828, served in the Mexican War, and was an officer in the Perry expedition to Japan, which has had such surprising consequences. In 1860 he was made a Commander and in 1861, when the civil war came, he, like his brother.

Robert E., went with his State into the ranks of the Confederacy. Fitzhugh Lee was the eldest son of Sydney Smith Lee and was the favorite nephew. ust as his father had been the favorite prother of Gen. R. E. Lee. Both father and son were beloved by the great Confederate commander for similar qualities. "Rose" was the pet nickname with Gen. R. E. Lee for the brother, while "Fitz" was his and everybody else's pet nickname for the son.

There was ever too much of the old-time
Virginian in Fitzhugh Lee for him ever take kindly to salt water. It involtoo little opportunity to get astraddle a horse's back, and Fitzhugh from his very boyhood loved a horse. So he did not fol-low his father into the navy. He followed low his father into the navy. He followed his uncle, Robert E., into the army. Rober E. Lee, then a Captain of Engineers, was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Foint when Fitzhugh was taken there as a cadet. One day Capt. Lee, the superintendent, was showing his father-in-law, C. W. Parke Custis, about the academy grounds.

in-law, G. W. Parke Cushs, about the academy grounds.

"Did you notice that cadet doing punishment duty?" asked Capt. Lee of his guest.

"Why, yes," replied the guest. "Inoticed that he was very polite. He drew himself up and presented arms very respectfully as we passed."

as we passed."
"Well," said Capt. Lee, "that's my hopeful nephew, Fitzhugh, brother Sydney's Fitzhugh himself loved to tell this story

in later years and how it was that he happened to be doing punishment duty—a little nocturnal expedition to Benny Havens and a dummy in bed that did not pass muster when the inspection officer came

around.

It was in 1858 that Fitzhugh graduated from West Point. His first assignment was drilling raw recruits at the barracks in Carlisle, Pa. Then he had an exciting chapter of Indian fighting under Major Earl van Dorn, in Texas, and got an arrow wound in one fight that came very near putting an end to his career then and there. He had barely recovered from this wound when the civil war broke out, and, like his uncle, he abandoned the United States Army and went with the

South.

After September, 1861, he was Adjutant General in Gen. Ewell's brigade. He then served as Colonel of a cavalry regiment. He was appointed Brigadier-General in July, 1862, and Major-General in September, 1863. He was severely wounded at Winchester, Va. in 1864, where he had three horses shot under him. From March, 1865, writib his surrender to Gen. Meade at 1885, until his surrender to Gen. Meade at Farmville the following month, he was in command of all the cavalry of the Army

of Northern Virginia.

When the war was over with Fitzhugh it was over. He had fought gallantly, and he accepted the result fully and frankly. He went back to his old home in Suffolk ne went back to his old nome in Sunois county, and, as he expressed it, started in, for the first time in his life, "to draw corn from the soil instead of from the commissary department." In 1874 he went to Boston and delivered a patriotic address at the Bunker Hill celebration which attracted much attention. At Cleveland's first incurrently from the most striking features. fracted much attention. At the evaluates first inauguration the most striking feature of the day was Fitzhugh Lee's superb presence as he rode down Pennsylvania avenue in a military parade at the head of the Virginia troops. A few years later, at the Washington Centennial in New York, he was again the most striking figure in the great parade. the great parade.

It was through the inauguration demonstration that President Cleveland became

acquainted with Fitzhugh Lee, and the friendship established between them was very strong. Fitzhugh, after having been elected and serving a term te Governor of Virginia, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lynchburg. Va., in 1895, by President Cleveland, and he retained that office until his appointment as Consulfaceral to Havana in 1856. His career control of the contro fresh in mind to need repetition.

Gen. Lee was married in 1871 to Filen
Bernard and had fo children - Elen, Fitzhugh, Nannie and Virginia Lee:

ARTHUR F. TAIT, ARTIST, PEAD. He Was Born in England, but Nearly All &

His Work Was Done Here. Arthur Fitzwilliam Tait, who was well known among the older American painters, died at his home in Yonkers yesterday after a three months illness. He was born at Livesly Hall, near Liverpool, England, n 1819. He worked as a boy in an art house of Manchester and later took up the study of art. In 1850 he came to this country, and settled in New York, where the greater part of his professional life was spent. In 1853 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, and in 1858 ne became an academician.

He belonged to no school, strictly speaking, but after his arrival here he studied nature in the Adirondacks and other places He had no regular instructor in painting.
When he had reached 50 years of age he
went to Europe for a four months stay,
but it was said of him years after that that had never painted professionally outside of America.

He was a regular contributor to the He was a regular contributor to the Academy in the '70s, and long after, although not much heard of of late years. His paintings in those days found their way into many New York and Brooklyn collections, including the gallery of Judge Henry Hilton, who owned his "Snowed In." One of his canvases is in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington. He was an exhibitor at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. In several of his canvases he had as a collaborator James M. Hart. Birds, fishes and lake or woodland furnished the motives of many of the land furnished the motives of many of the paintings which won him his early recog-

Society and of the Lotos Club. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Juliet Potter Van Evera, M. D., died on Thursday night at ner home in River Drive, Passaic, N. J. She was in her sixty-ninth year and had been ill several months. Juliet She received a common school education and by teaching earned money to continue her udies. She was married in 1860 to W.

Col. William Henry Dearborn Cockrane, a prominent Grand Army man, died yesterday in Nashua, N. H. He was born in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1838, and came of Revolutionary stock. He was a reporter for a Manchester, N. H. newspaper, when the civil war broke out, and enlisted and served through the war. He entered railroad service in 1874 as superintendent of the Nashua, Acton and Hoston Railroad. Later he was freight agent for the Old Colony, Fitchburg and Nickel Plate Railroad. Later he was freight agent of pensions for New Hampshire. He was an organizer of the New Hampshire. William Sprague Hoyt is dead at San Juan, P. R. He had been in poor health for some years and had spent the last few years in travel. Mr. Hoyt was born in West Chester, N. Y., on J. h. 2, 1847, and was one of the founders of the Westchester Country Club. His residence was Wayside, in the Country Club grounds at West Chester. He was a grandson of Goy. Sprague of Rhode Island. His wife was Janet R. Chase, a daughter of the late Saimon P. Chase. Mr. Hoyt was a member of the St. Anthony, Country and Knickerbocker clubs. His wife and four children survive. Franklin C. Hoyt, a son, is an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Assistant Corporation Counsel.

chaplain of the United States Senate.

William Krebs of the corporation of Johnson & Higgins, insurance adjusters, died on Thursday in Paris at the age of 73. Mr. Krebs was one of the best known average adjusters in America prior to 1895, when his bealth failed and he went to England to live. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman in the early days of the New York Yacht Club and owned the schooner Gracie. He was a member of the Union, New York Yacht and City clubs. He was born in Baltimore and was a bachelor. The body will be brought to America.

Frank Littlefield, a retired wholesale

was born in Bultimore and was a bachelor. The body will be brought to America.

Frank Littlefield, a retired wholesale carpet merchant, died yesterday of kidney trouble at his residence, 28 West 127th street. He was born in Portland, Me., in 1850, and came to his city when he was 20 years old. He got a place with the Kiggins Carpet Company and later went into business for himself at 115 Worth street. He retired a year ago. He was a trustee of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, where he had been a member for fifteen years. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Lucia A. Littlefield, who is president of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society.

George N. Williamson of Englewood, N. J., died in Rome, Italy, on Thursday. The body will be brought to this country for interment. He was a brother of the late Dr. Nichols Williamson and Douwe D. Williamson of New Brunswick, N. J. He sailed with his wife for Naples in March for a tour abroad. He leaves a widow and five children. They are Mrs. Robert Anderson of Wellesley, Mass. the Misses Margaretta, Hildegarde and Katrina Williamson, Jr., of Englewood.

John C. Wickham died at his home, I Beck-

dilinmsen, Jr., of Englewood.
John C. Wickham died at his home, I Beekan street, on Thursday evening of inflanation of the lungs. He was 28 years olda entered the service of the Fidelity and
sualty Company at the age of 12 and held
responsible position there at the time of his

STEAM ROAD FORCED OUT.

Southern Pacific Near Los Angeles. Los Angeles, Cal., April 28.-Twentyfive regular passenger trains between Los Angeles and suburban towns have been discontinued by the Southern Pacific Railroad as a direct result of the competition by electric lines. This is the most sweeping action that has been taken by wilt into the country and to the beaches The lines affected are those to Santa Monica, San Fedro, Long Beach and Whit-tier. Under the new order of things only

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" New Apartments In the furnishing of new apartments, careful consideration should be given the selection of silver. "1847 ROGERS BROS."

one regular passenger train will be run daily each way between Los Angeles and

Spoons, Forks, Knives, are always handsome in design, and the trade mark guarantees the quality. In buying Cake Dishes, Coffee Urns, etc., ask tof the goods of MERIDEN BRITA CO. KNOX HAT

For morning wear For afternoon wear For evening wear.

For business, semi-dress, negligee; on the street; on the drive; on the steamer; in the automobile. Always the

KNOX

All the correct blocks and shades in soft hats and derbies.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the

EMPLOYERS GET INJUNCTION.

CHICAGO FIRMS WILL SEND OUT 700 WAGONS TO-DAY.

Troops May Be Summoned to Guard Wagons From Railroad Stations to the Sub-Treasury-Nen-Union Drivers Stoned -Business in the City Badly Crippled.

CHICAGO, April 28.-Under protection of Federal injunction issued by Judge Kohlsaat to-day, restraining the teamsters' union from interfering in any way with the business of the Employers' Teaming Company, the company will send 700 wagons out in the streets to-morrow. Col. Duggan of the Department of the Lakes has received orders from the War Department at Washington to hold himself in readiness to protect wagons carrying coin and bullion from the railroad depots to the Sub-Treasury. He says the wagons will move in spite of the strike.

The railway express companies will file a petition for another injunction to-morrow. The Frank E. Scott Transfer Company to-day asked for an injunction to restrain their drivers from striking and injuring the business of the company. Judge Kohlsaat refused the injunction but suggested that the petition be amended, and a new bill will be filed to-morrow or

Monday.

While these warlike preparations were being made by the employers the labor leaders hesitated in spreading the strike. The drivers were called out at Hillman's department store and at the shoe factory of Selz, Schwab and Company, but these

into the fight.

President C. P. Shea of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, immediately following the issuance of the Federal infollowing the issuance of the Federal injunction, gave out an order to all union drivers to observe the law and refrain from committing any acts of violence. Shea says that competent drivers cannot be procured even with an injunction, and that those who commit lawless acts will only hurt the strikers' cause.

Another complication which may bring the strike into the Federal courts arose to-night when the wagons of the Peabody Coal Company were blockaded and the

Coal Company were blockaded and the drivers stoned and beaten while delivering coal to the Union Traction Company. Bricks, stones and iron bolts were thrown

Bricks, stones and iron bolts were thrown by a mob of nearly 5,000 persons at the negro non-union drivers. who were finally rescued by the police. As the Union Trac-tion Company is now in the hands of the United States Court protection may be demanded of the Federal Government. No deliveries were made by the big de-partment stores on State street and nonpartment stores on State street and none will be attempted to-morrow. The Em-ployers' Teaming Company, however, will ease the wagons of the department stores and under the protection of the Federal injunction deliveries will begin on Monday

with non-union drivers. The railway express companies sent out their wagons yesterday with non-union drivers under police protection, but did not do anything like their normal business. MABHINGTON, April 28.—The teamsters' strike in Chicago has apparently grown very serious in the eyes of officials of the Treasury Department, who to-day asked Secretary of War Taft if the War Department. ment could furnish wagons and a suitable military escort to transport Government cash from the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohlo stations to the Sub-Treasury in

Chicago.
Secretary Taft has replied that the War
Department will furnish all the wagons and soldiers needed by the Treasury De-partment to care for Govern ment money. He also telegraphed Col. Duggan at Fort Sheridan to be prepared for an order to supply the means of carrying the money to the Sub-Treasury, and a proper escort. Secretary Taft has not been asked to furnish soldiers to aid in the preservation of order in Chicago.

DARDANELLES SOLVED. Plan for the Black Sea Fleet to Pass Through.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, April 28.—The much discussed project of constructing a canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea, utilizing rivers for the purpose, is taking practical

The Czar has authorized M. Kokovtseff. Minister of Finance, to appoint a committee to examine the schemes submitted especially the plans of M. De Fosse, a Belgian engineer, in which Mr. Baillie, an American, is interested. The construction of the canal under these plans would occupy six years. The most interesting feature of the proposed work is that the depth and width of the canal would enable battleships, except those of the very largest size. to pass from Kherson to Riga in a week. Electric Lines Get Business Away From The Black Sea fleet would thus be able to get to the ocean without passing through the Dardanelles.

> THE PEACE QUESTION. Ambassador Burand's Trip to England

May Result in Some Definite Action. WASHINGTON, April 28.-Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, left Washington to-night for New York, whence he will sail on the Etruria to-morrow for England. He will stay there about two

weeks, sailing for this country on May 20. While it is said authoritatively that the Ambassador is going to England on no spe-cial mission, he will take to the British Foreign Office all the information he has been able to gather here regarding the attitude of this country on peace in the Far East, and it is expected that he will bring with him when he returns some important information regarding Great Britain's feelings on the subject.

The explange of views between the two The exchange of views between the two Governments on the question of peace, which is practically sure to result from Sir Mortimer's visit to England, may bring about some definite action.

Russians Capture Japanese Cargo. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 28.—Lloyds agent at Calcutta telegraphs that the Russians have captured off the Anamese coast the British steamship Beatrice, laden with a cargo for Japan.

FLEETS DODGE THE BATTLE.

JAPS HOLD OFF-RUSSIANS AWAIT THIRD SQUADRON.

Rojestvensky Believes That Niebogatoff Will Join Him Before Togo Makes His Attack-More Ships to Confront the Japanese Fleet in China Sea. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

Salgon, April 28.-Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet left Kamranh Bay on Wednesday evening. Its destination is not known. The fleet had a reserve of provisions sufficient for six months. It is believed that the Russians will steer out to the Pacific and make their way toward Vladivostok. Admiral Niebogatoff's squadron was expected to arrive in Indo-Chinese waters

yesterday. The appearance of Admiral Rojestven sky's fleet of fifty-two vessels excited general admiration.
Tokio, April 28.—Ex-Prime Minister

Okuma, addressing the committee of the Progressive party appointed to aid the wounded, said that the Japanese wounded and sick since the beginning of the war numbered between 200,000 and 300,000. The deaths in action and from disease numbered 50,000.

He warned the public that the prolongation of the war was to be expected, although there was no longer occasion for great land battles, and he urged the coninuance of national frugality. He criticized the government's diplomacy, which he said, if it had been more skilful, would have prevented the Baltic fleet from arriving in Far Eastern waters. He ascribed the success of the war to constitutional government and compulsory education. When hostilities ended the national patriotism ought to be centered in education and the advancement of civilization.

It is stated positively that the Baltic fleet was still steaming about between Kamranh Bay and Cape Varela as late as Thursday evening. It was a long way off shore. PENANG, Straits of Malacca, April 28 .he British steamship Catherine Apcar, which arrived to-day, reports that she passed two squadrons, one of eight and the other of seven ships last night, sixty miles south of Penang. They were steaming toward Singapore. This is without doubt the Russian squadron under Admiral Niebogatoff.

Hongkong, April 28 .- The German steamship Koongwai, which has arrived here, reports that on April 23 she passed twentyine vessels of the Baltic fleet off Kamranh Bay, steering south. The naval authorities here believe that the fleet is off the east coast of Annam.

Elaborate preparations have been made here to prevent any breach of neutrality. Fresh guns have just been mounted on Stoneoutter's Island. The wireless telegraph station at Daguilar is busy, and there is much activity on the warships. Mines have been laid in the harbor.

SINGAPORE, April 28.-The British war ships Amphitrite, Sutlej and Iphigenia are patrolling the straits outside Singapore. he weather is thick and rainy, and the straits are invisible from the roads. LONDON, April 29 .- A despatch to the

Morning Post from Shanghai says that the

Baltic fleet on Thursday was off Leongsoi Bay, Island of Hainan. The meager information received here s regarded as indicating that Admiral Rojestvensky is still off Kamranh Bay awaiting the arrival of the third Baltic squadron. It is assumed that the latter, nless it is fogbound, will pass Singapore on Sunday or early on Monday morning Admiral Rojestvensky's position in reference to France's neutrality continues to be discussed, but the idea that he has violated

neutrality cannot be substantiated. The Japanese Minister here, when questioned on the subject, did not seem to be uneasy. He pointed out that France uld not prevent the Russians from cruising off Kamranh Bay outside the territorial waters if they did not communicate with the shore. Japan, he added, relied upon France's assurances, and would believe that the Governor of Indo-China was strictly fulfilling his obligations until there

was proof to the contrary. According to the Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph 700 sailors who were captured at Port Arthur will be released. A general engagement on the Changchun-Kirin line is expected about the middle

COREA WAVERS.

Hopes for Russian Success Despite De velopment Under Japanese Ruie.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 29 .- The Times prints ong despatch from Seoul describing in enthusiastic terms the wonderful transformation that has taken place in Cores since the Japanese occupation of the country.

The Emperor and his corrupt court are dismayed, and are hoping for the success of the Russians who fostered the worst influences of his Majesty's reign. The Emperor still communicates with Count Lamsdorff. Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, through M. Pavloff, formerly Russian Minister to Corea, who is now at Shang-

The conduct of the Japanese troops is exemplary. Civil prosperity is greater than ever known before. Civilian Japanese are pouring into the country. It is estimated that 60,000 of them have already arrived. The railway is complete from Fushan to the Yalu River, with the exception of one bridge.

Referring to the official posts, which are now almost all filled efficiently by Japanese. the correspondent says that the most difficult post of adviser to the Fereign Office

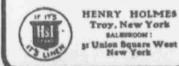


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FOREIGNERS ON RUSSIAN SHIPS,

Former Officers of Other Navies Have Drilled the Crews. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, April 28.—The St. Petersburg sorrespondent of the Matin says that an engineer just returned from Madagascar declares that the Russian fleet arrived there in bad condition. The Russians repaired the boilers and machinery. The personnel of the fleet was increased by a large number of former commissioned and petty officers of Greek, German, Italian, English, Scotch, Argentine and Chilean nationality, who soon taught their trade to the inexperienced crews. It may be expected that these foreigners will constitute an important element of strength in case

MARRIED. BRADBURY-KYLE .- On Tuesday, April 25, 1905, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Alexander Mann, Hester Ann Pelham Kyle to Richard Robertson Bradbury.

BROWN-BOGERT .- On Thursday, April 27, 1905, Rev. Endicott Peabody, assisted by the Rev. Henry D. Waller, Caroline Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence Bogers.

to Francis Gordon Brown, Jr. LEWIS-RICHARDSON .- On Wednesday, April 26, 1905, at the Hotel Buckingham, Manhattan, by the Rev. L. Mason Clark, Ruth, daughter of Joseph Herbert Richardson, to John Walker

DIED. APPLEGET.-At his residence, 908 Hudson st., Hoboken, on Thursday, April 27, 1906, William

Puneral services will be held at residence on Saturday, April 29, 1905, at 8 P. M. Interment at Princeton, N. J. CONSTABLE .- On April 10, 1905, at Taormina. Sicily, Frederick A. Constable, in his 56th year.

Funeral services will be held at St. James's

Protestant Episcopal Church, 71st st. and

D. Appleget.

Madison av., at 11 A. M., Saturday, April 29. COUCH .- On Thursday evening, April 27, 1905, Winifred, beloved wife of John Couch and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Ryan of New York

2 o'clook. Interment Calvary. GILLESPIE .- At Rome, Italy, on Friday, March 81, 1905, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. Louis Packard Gillespie, eldest son of Louis C. and Josephine L. Gillespie, of Morristowa. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison av. and 60th at., New York city, on Sunday after-noon, April 30, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

South Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, April 30, at

Members of Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, are requested to attend the funeral of their comrade, Louis P. Gillespie, on Sunday, April 30, at 2 P. M., at the Madison Avenue M. E. Church. Madison av. and 60th st. Howard G. Badgley, Capt.

HOYT .- On April 27, 1905, at San Juan, Porto Rico. William Sprague Hoyt, in the 59th year of his Notice of funeral hereafter. EREBS .- At Paris, on Thursday, April 27, 1905.

William Krebs of the city of New York, in the 78d year of his age. imore papers please copy. LADEW.—On Wednesday, April 26, at Asheville, N. C., Rebecca Krom, widow of the late Harvey S. Ladew, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 813 Madison av., Saturday, April 20, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family. scLOUGHLIN .- On Thursday evening, at his late residence, 2041 5th av., John C. McLoughlin.

Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, 127th st. and 5th av., Sunday, April 80, at a quarter to 10 A. M. Interment private. MEISTER .- On Thursday, at her residence, 529 West 152d st., Florence, daughter of Mrs. Annie Meister and niece of the Rev. Isldore and Philip Meister. Funeral from Church of St. Catherine of Genoa.

153d st., near Amsterdam av., Saturday, Apri 28, 1906, at 10 A. M. Friends respectfully in vited to attend. Interment private, at Ossining on Hudson. PUTMAN.-April 28, 1905, at his residence, Lowell.

Mass., Addison Putman, aged 81 years. SEAMANS .- At Exeter, N. H., on April 27, Lydia Dodge Seamans, widow of Augustus W. Seamans, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral at her home in Exeter, Saturday, April 29, at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON .- At Rome, Italy, Thursday, April

27, 1905, George Norman Williamson of Engle wood, N. J., in his 58d year. Notice of funeral hereafter CEMETERIES.

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